

So far as I have yet been able to determine, the development of the crocodile closely resembles that of the bird. A noticeable feature is the tail, which is of great length at a very early stage, and is at first rolled up in a spiral form, and afterwards, when the embryo is more strongly bent, twisted round the neck.

That the rudiment of the egg-tooth appears very early has already been mentioned.

Rudiments of the genital protuberance are already to be seen in embryos which are about 10 millim. long (measured in the bent position). A rod-shaped structure may then be observed between the posterior legs; it is about 1 millim. in length and protrudes from the cloaca, with the anterior wall of which it is fused. It at first lies parallel to the median line of the abdomen, is subsequently erected, and finally completely retracted within the opening of the cloaca. It is not until the embryos are almost full-grown, after about two and a half months, that the genital protuberance begins to disappear altogether, and is then only to be seen by separating the lips of the cloaca.

IX.—*On newly-discovered East-African Chameleons, with Remarks on some other Reptiles described by Dr. Steindachner.* By G. A. BOULENGER.

JUDGING from the number of descriptions recently published\* it would seem that the Chameleon fauna of East Africa is likely soon to rank next to that of Madagascar with regard to variety of species. I have, however, no doubt that the list of species has to be reduced by three, of which two have just been described by Dr. Steindachner and the third by Mr. Stejneger. On comparing the descriptions and figures of *Chameleon Höhnelii* and *leikipiensis* with the late J. G. Fischer's account of *Ch. bitaniatus* and the specimens in the British Museum, I cannot come to any other conclusion but that they all belong to one and the same species, Dr. Steindachner's specimens being fully-developed males. The

\* *Chameleon sphaeropholis* (Victoria Nyanza) and *Fischeri* (Usagara?), Reichenow, Zool. Anz. 1887, pp. 370 and 371; *Ch. Roperi* (Kilifi), Boulenger, P. Z. S. 1890, p. 85, pl. viii. fig. 4; *Ch. Höhnelii* (Leikipia, west of Kenia, 6000 feet), *leikipiensis* (Leikipia), and *taretensis* (Taveta, foot of Kilimandjaro), Steindachner, Anz. Ak. Wien, 1891, pp. 141 and 142, and Sitzb. C. 1891, pp. 307, 309, 310, pl. i.; *Ch. Abbotti* (Kilimandjaro), Stejneger, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. xiv. 1891, p. 353; *Rhampholeon Robecchii* (Somaliland), Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Genova (2) xii. 1891, p. 11, pl. i. fig. 3.

difference between them is no greater than between individuals of the South-African *Ch. pumilus*.

The third species described by Steindachner, *Ch. tavetensis*, is the same as Stejneger's *Ch. Abbotti*. The library of the Natural-History Museum having received a copy of the latter author's paper on Sept. 2, and the number of the Vienna 'Anzeiger' containing Dr. Steindachner's diagnosis on June 22, I regard *Ch. tavetensis* as having priority, and it is under that name that I shall describe a female specimen which has recently been presented to the British Museum by Mr. Keith Anstruther, who obtained it at Taveta on the 30th June last.

*Chamaleon tavetensis*, Stdr., ♀.

Casque feebly raised posteriorly, with a mere indication of a parietal crest; the distance between the commissure of the mouth and the extremity of the casque equals the distance between the former point and the nostril; canthus rostralis with a series of conical tubercles; the rostral appendages replaced by a slight swelling in front of the nostril. Body covered with subequal, rather large, flat granules, some of which may be regarded as slightly enlarged "tubercles;" no crests. Tail longer than head and body. Olive-grey; a pair of white lines along the middle of the posterior part of the belly.

	millim.
Total length .....	185
From end of snout to extremity of mandible .....	18
"                    "                    "                    casque .....	21
Greatest width of head .....	12
Depth of skull (mandible included) .....	13
Body .....	70
Tibia .....	14
Tail .....	115

*Chamaleon Fischeri*, Reichenow, which is only known to me from the description, differs from *Ch. tavetensis* in the much more strongly compressed rostral appendages and the presence of a crest on the anterior part of the back.

Before concluding I have a few remarks to make on some other Reptiles described by Dr. Steindachner in the same paper.

1. *Tetragonosoma effrene*, Cant.—Dr. Steindachner, who has overlooked Stoliczka's description (Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xxxix. 1870, p. 203, pl. xi. fig. 3), is mistaken in believing the *Lycodon* described by me as *L. atro-*

*purpureus*, Cant., to be the same as *L. effrenis*; the latter has three labials in contact with the eye, the former only two. The type of *Lycodon ophiteoides*, Blkr., is preserved in the British Museum.

2. *Simotes Meyerinkii*, Steind., is, I suggest, only a variety of *S. octolineatus*, Schn.
3. *Chalcides Simonyi*, Steind., from Fuertaventura, I regard as a variety of *C. viridanus*, and as there is a *C. viridanus*, var. *Simonyi*, either of the names will have to be changed. My reason for not accepting *C. Simonyi* as a valid species, although some of its characters do not fit into the diagnosis I have given of *C. viridanus* (Cat. Liz. iii. p. 402) is that a female specimen from Grand Canary, preserved in the British Museum, falling, as regards coloration, into Steindachner's var. *bistriata*,  $\beta$ , and with 36 scales round the middle of the body, agrees precisely in its proportions with *C. Simonyi*, as may be seen from the following measurements:—

	millim.
From snout to vent . . . . .	87
From snout to fore limb . . . . .	25
Head (to ear-opening) . . . . .	13
Width of head . . . . .	10
Fore limb . . . . .	15
Hind limb . . . . .	22
Tail (reproduced) . . . . .	78

4. *Molge Luschani*, Steind.—I have no doubt this is a *Salamandra*. There seems to be less difference between *Salamandra Luschani* and *S. caucasica* than between the latter and *S. maculosa*.

#### X.—Description of a new Snake from Nubia.

By G. A. BOULENGER.

##### *Gongylophis Muelleri*.

Rostral large and broad, with angular horizontal edge; upper surface of snout and crown with small smooth shields, the largest of which is an azygous shield behind and wedged in between the internasals, which form a short suture behind the rostral; five shields from eye to eye across the forehead; nine or ten scales round the eye, which is separated from the labials by a single series of scales; nine upper labials. Scales